

Social 7 Mid-Term

Chapters 1-4

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mark: _____/45

Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is imperialism?

- A) Trading beaver pelts
- B) When one country meets with another country
- C) When one country exerts control over another
- D) The people who use the force in a Star Wars movie

2. There was an epidemic among the First Nation people after the Europeans arrived because:

- A) The British and French took their canoes and beavers
- B) The First Nations did not understand how to communicate with the British
- C) They did not have immunity to diseases like smallpox, measles, and tuberculosis
- D) The First Nations caught beaver fever

3. What factor(s) influenced the lifestyle of First Nation groups before European contact?

- A) Climate
- B) Food Sources
- C) Both A & B
- D) How much TV they watched

4. Some First Nation groups made decisions through consensus. Consensus means:

- A) Issues were discussed until everyone agreed on a solution
- B) The wisest person made all the decision
- C) A medicine man would consult the spirits
- D) They just asked Bob.

5. What new technologies allowed explorers to start crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the late 1400's:

- A) Canoes & Binoculars
- B) Compass & Astrolabe
- C) Cannon & Gunpowder
- D) Google Maps on the Internet

6. What was an early reason for European explorers to come to North America?

- A) To seek a trade route to India
- B) To catch cod (fish)
- C) Both A & B
- D) They wanted to play the First Nations for the Stanley Cup

7. Scurvy is a lack of:

- A) Exercise
- B) Vitamin C
- C) Books
- D) Ice Cream

8. North America was important to European countries in the 17th century because it fulfilled Europe's imperialistic and mercantilist needs for:

- A) Land and resources
- B) Fish and fur
- C) Hope and glory
- D) Freedom and bullion

9. “Cabot was an Italian sailor who led an English expedition in 1497 to North America and ...” Which of the following most accurately completes the statement shown above?

- A) "...was the first Frenchman to arrive in New France."
- B) "... discovered gold in North America, inspiring other European countries to mount expeditions to North America."
- C) "... founded the Quebec colony."
- D) "... was the first European to land in North America since the Vikings, and claimed land in the name of Britain."

10. The discovery of North America (the New World) by European explorers in the 15th and 16th century was a result of explorations undertaken to do which of the following?

- A) Find a way of accessing Asia by sea rather than overland routes which were becoming increasingly dangerous for traders to use.
- B) To find a more hospitable climate as Europe was still suffering after effects from the last Ice Age.
- C) To escape the escalating feudal wars occurring throughout Europe, and find new lands which those who were persecuted for their religious beliefs in Europe could relocate to.
- D) To give purpose to the European hobby of tall ship sailing

11. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of First Nation societies of North America at the time of European contact in the late 15th century?

- A) The First Nation societies were fiercely territorial distinct societies who waged immediate warfare on European explorers. The lives of the First Nation people at the time was characterized by frequent and numerous battles with both other First Nation groups and Europeans.
- B) The First Nation societies were extremely primitive societies. With no formal system of government or leadership and only basic language development, the First Nation societies were highly unstructured.
- C) The First Nation societies were distinct societies, each with their own language, culture, oral traditions and complex system of government.
- D) The First Nation societies were industrialized societies with large permanent settlements. They were mostly agriculturally based societies with highly advanced and productive farming techniques. As enlightened societies, First Nation men and women held equal status and shared in all the chores, an aspect of their culture that the Europeans found particularly threatening

12. Which of the following explorers did not play a major role in both the exploration and history of Canada?

- A) John Cabot
- B) Jacques Cartier
- C) Christopher Columbus
- D) Samuel de Champlain

13. Whom of the following was an explorer commissioned by France to find a passage to Asia through North America in 1534?

- A) David Thompson
- B) Alexander Mackenzie
- C) Samuel du Champlain
- D) Christopher Columbus

14. Which statement below best describes the trading relationship which developed between European traders and the Mi'kmaq society during the 16th century?

- A) Trade was beneficial to Europeans, but harmful to the Mi'kmaq.
- B) Trade was beneficial to the Mi'kmaq, but harmful to the Europeans.
- C) Trade had benefits to both the Mi'kmaq and the Europeans.
- D) Trade was neither beneficial nor harmful to European and Mi'kmaq, and so the practice did not last for long.

15. The following First Nation society differs from other First Nation societies in that in this society it is the women who play a dominant role in governing and decision making on behalf of the whole society:

- A) Acadians
- B) Cree
- C) Haudenosaunee
- D) Mi'kmaq

16. An arrowhead has just been found that dates back to 900 AD. If you were investigating how First Nations lived during this time period, the arrowhead would be a:

- A) Primary Source
- B) Secondary Source
- C) Not useful
- D) A source of amusement when Mr. Bowman sits on it.

17. What is a colony?

- A) Land that is not suitable for farming
- B) What the Europeans called the First Nation groups
- C) A settlement a country sets up to control another part of the world
- D) Something that ant eaters build

18. Who set up colonies in North America in the early 1600's?

- A) The French and English
- B) The English and Australians
- C) The First Nations and French
- D) The Gladiators and Vikings

19. What were the two main colonies in North America called in 1600?

- A) New France and the 13 Colonies
- B) Old France and the 13 Colonies
- C) Haudenosaunee and Mi'kmaq
- D) Glendale and Azzara

20. Why would a country set up a colony?

- A) To supply raw resources
- B) To give the country new markets for selling manufactured goods
- C) That they may spread their religion
- D) All of the above
- E) None of the above

21. Mercantilism is what kind of system?

- A) Political
- B) Economical
- C) Spiritual
- D) Lego

22. Which is an example of a Monopoly?

- A) Sam sells orange crayons and Bob sells orange and blue crayons
- B) Sam owns a crayon factory and Bob sells crayons
- C) Sam designs, makes, and sells all the crayons. Bob buys crayons and draws.
- D) Landing on Boardwalk with 4 motels

23. What is a problem with monopolies?

- A) The seller controls the price and can set it really high
- B) The seller may make too many orange crayons
- C) The seller controls the price and may set it too low
- D) Sometimes the game goes on for a really long time and then someone bumps the board and knocks all the pieces off

24. How did the French treat the First Nation people during early colonization?

- A) As obstacles to their economic prosperity
- B) As partners in the fur trade
- C) As people to convert to the Catholic faith
- D) Answers B & C
- E) All of the Above

25. When a country obtains raw materials from a colony, manufactures these materials into something, and then sells them back to the colony for a profit, this is called:

- A) Mercantilism
- B) Slavery
- C) Imperialism
- D) A dumb way to make money

26. When you hear Economy, you should think:

- A) Money
- B) Furs
- C) Religion
- D) Cows

27. The job of most Habitants in New France was?

- A) Bankers
- B) Fisherman and Trappers
- C) Farmers who paid rent to farm their land
- D) to make Habitant soup

28. Something that applies to everyone is:

- A) Immunity
- B) Square pieces of land of exactly 160 acres
- C) Epidemic
- D) Universal

29. Somebody who was a coureur de bois (runner of the woods), probably spent much of his time:

- A) Cultivating corn
- B) Building canoes
- C) Fur Trading
- D) Tree racing

30. Somebody in New France requires furs to be traded between the Great Lakes and Montreal. Who would they rely on?

- A) The Habitants
- B) The King of France
- C) Voyageurs
- D) Barney the Purple Dinosaur

31. The main goal of missionaries was to?

- A) Convert British to French
- B) Convert First Nations to European
- C) Convert First Nations to Catholic
- D) To give secret spy missions to Tom Cruise

32. The fur trade in North America was initiated (started) by the:

- A) Timber trade
- B) Yukon gold rush
- C) Cod fishery
- D) Treaty of Paris of 1763

33. A Seigneur is a system of land allotment that could be described as?

- A) Long narrow strips of land, with access to a river, owned by a nobleman
- B) Square pieces of land of exactly 160 acres
- C) Triangle plots of land
- D) Another silly French word that means nothing in English

34. Many regions of Canada were unsuitable for agriculture at the time the first Europeans arrived. The resource which allowed Europeans to make a living and provide enough good for them to survive in these areas was:

- A) Wheat
- B) Precious metals
- C) Fur
- D) Sale of slaves

35. Which of the following ideologies was a major force behind the desire of European countries to fund the exploration of new lands in the 15th and 16th century?

- A) Communism
- B) Imperialism
- C) Totalitarianism
- D) Loyalism

36. Which is not a major river in Canada?

- A) Red River
- B) Ottawa River
- C) Rio Grande
- D) Mackenzie River

37. The answer that correctly orders the provinces from left to right is: (West to East)

- A) British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta
- B) Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia
- C) Newfoundland, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia
- D) British Columbia, PEI, Manitoba, New Brunswick

38. How many oceans touch a border of Canada?

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4

39. Read this statement and answer the question:

What matters is that we learn from history, and how it shapes the way we act in our own time. History tells us how we “got here” and why our society today has the characteristics it has. We can change society today, but we can’t change the past. So, what’s the point of judging the past?

Which statement summarizes the above speaker best:

- A) We can’t learn from the past so there is no reason to study it.
- B) We must learn from the past, but not judge it.
- C) We can’t learn from the past, but we can change the future.
- D) We must study the past so that we remember who has cheated us and never trade with them.

40. The death of Shownadithit was significant because she was:

- A) the last of the Beothuk people
- B) a great musical artist
- C) the leader of New France
- D) wanted on charges of murder.

41. Which of the following statements best describes how the fur trade affected the interactions between First Nation societies and Europeans?

- A) The fur trade created a mutually beneficial relationship between the First Nation people and Europeans which continued until the need for fur was ended with the development of synthetic fibers.
- B) The fur trade began as a mutually beneficial enterprise between First Nation societies and Europeans, but over time issues arising from the competition for furs between European nations began to have a negative impact on the First Nation societies.
- C) The fur trade is a classic example of how the First Nation societies were used and exploited as soon as European's encountered them.
- D) The fur trade was very beneficial for the First Nation societies as it brought them valuable goods from Europe in exchange for furs, and the First Nation people managed to use their knowledge and ability to gather vast quantities of fur and hold European fur traders greatly indebted to them.

42. The fur trade in North America was responsible for contributing to the foundations of an economy in North America by aiding in which of the following?

- A) Using up an oversupply of furs collected by First Nation societies which was in danger of causing an economic recession.
- B) Providing furs which initially acted as 'money' or the product for which other goods could be traded or bartered for.
- C) Providing a way of circulating gold from France throughout North America and enabling the First Nation people to participate in the economy of France.
- D) Causing the development of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) which strengthened the European economy, on which the North American economy is based.

43. Which of the following companies was established by Britain in 1670 with the intent of competing with France in the North American fur trade?

- A) Eaton's
- B) North West Mounted Police
- C) North West Company
- D) Hudson Bay Company

44. Within the North American fur trade, one group played an instrumental role in the success of the fur trade. This group, and the role it played is best described as:

- A) The Jesuits, who advised French settlers to trade with First Nation people as a way of creating a relationship with them, so that the First Nation people could later be introduced to Christianity and successfully converted.
- B) The Métis, who were a bi-racial culture formed from unions between Scottish or French traders and First Nation women. Due to their unique experience of both European and First Nation cultures, the Métis became interpreters, guides and traders in the fur trade industry.
- C) The Hudson Bay Company, which oversaw the fur trade and created a set of guidelines for the fur trade ensuring that all participants (both European and First Nation) were treated equally and fairly.
- D) The Canadiens, who served as middlemen between European traders and First Nation trappers.

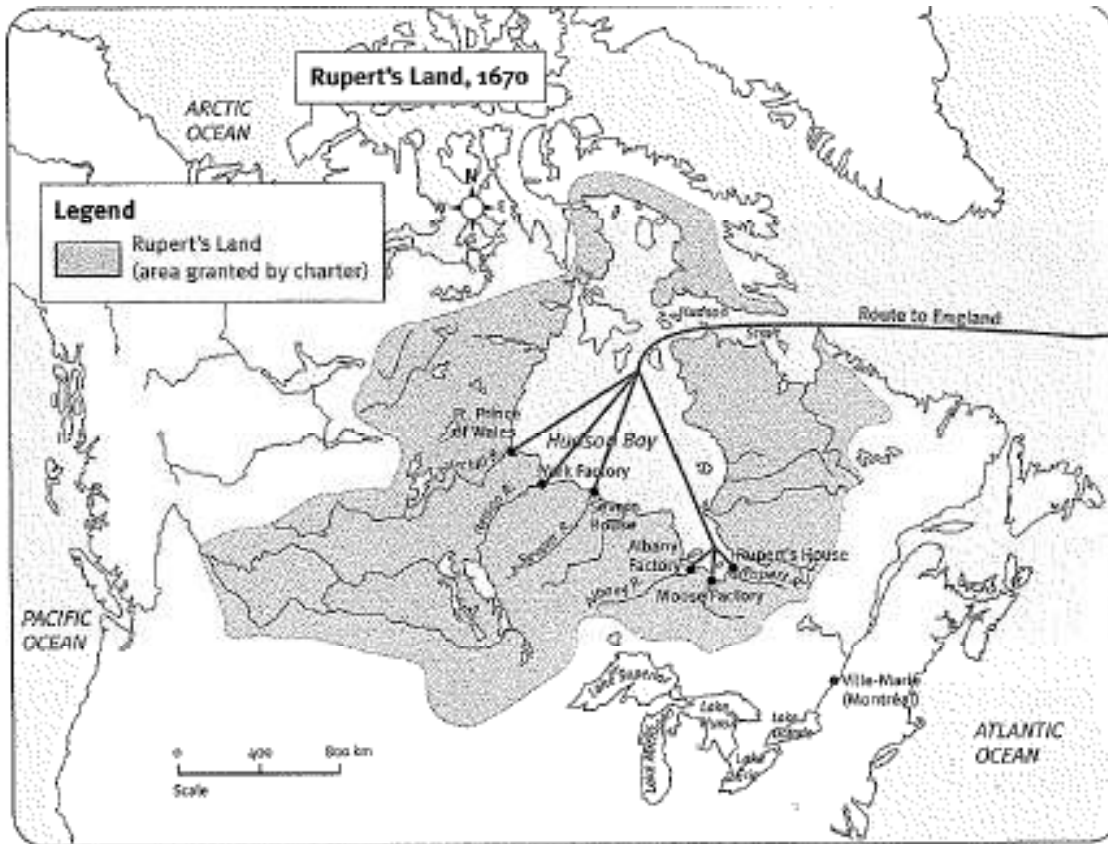
45. Most forts were built beside a:

- A) Mountain
- B) River
- C) Waterfall
- D) Shopping Mall

46. Voyageurs had to portage often. This means they had to,

- A) carry their canoes and pelts over land around the rapids
- B) trade and bargain with First Nations people
- C) schedule stops, meals, and sleep times
- D) travel to ports to exchange their pelts

Use the following map to answer question 47



47. What conclusion would be BEST supported by the map of Rupert's Land in 1670?

- A) Coureurs de bois had to travel for long distances
- B) Hudson Bay Company was eager to gain more land
- C) Rivers allowed for transportation of furs to the Hudson's Bay
- D) Rupert's Land was owned by the Americans

Use the following picture to answer question 48.

CyberMuse: Artwork Page

Unknown (Canadian - 19th century)
Micmac Indians (1845 - 1855)



48. What conclusions can you draw from the above image?

- A) Epidemics affected the Haudenosaunee populations
- B) Europeans married First Nations women creating new cultures (i.e. Métis)
- C) Europeans influence affected the traditional way of life for First Nation peoples.
- D) The British had a monopoly on canoes

Use the following table to answer question 49.

British Merchant	French Voyageurs
I'm glad the First Nations are bringing lots of furs to me. The fashion in Europe demands furs and I am more than willing to sell the furs for a large profit.	The rivers in the new land are very dangerous. But on my trips I'm meeting many First Nations who are helping me survive both on and off the river.

49. After reading the two perspectives, conclude how Britain's interest in the fur trade was different from that of New France.

- A) The British and the French did not like to travel on the dangerous rivers and during the cold winter
- B) There was no difference, both groups were after the same goal, which was to profit from the fur trade
- C) British were more concerned with profit and the French were more interested in developing relationships
- D) The British and French traded with each other

Use the following chart to answer questions 50

Year	New France	British Colonies
1710	8 286	331 711
1720	24 474	466 185
1730	34 118	629 445
1740	45 914	905 563
1750	53 266	1 170 760
1760	64 041	1 593 625

50. What conclusion about the population of the colonies is MOST ACCURATE?

- A) the French colonies started to decline in population after 1750
- B) the French population was growing at a more rapid rate than the British
- C) the British colonies' population leveled off for a while and then continued to grow
- D) the British colonies had a larger population and were growing more quickly than the French

You are done. If you have time, go back and check your answers.

- Ask about words you don't know.
- Read questions out loud to yourself
- Cross out answers that you know are incorrect